

NO. 309.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1907.

ONE CENT.

NEW YORK DELAYS
TELEGRAPH STRIKEOperators Postpone Action
Until Next Friday.

CONSERVATISM RULES

Radicals Only Defeated After
Long and Bitter Fight.

Operators in Gotham Will Await
Result of Conference in Chicago
Before Finally Deciding Whether
to Walk Out—Commissioner Neill
and More Moderate Union Men
Advocate Arbitrating Troubles.

New York, Aug. 11.—President Sam
Neill's determination to call a general
strike of all the members of the Com-
mercial Telegraphers' Union throughout
the country Monday, as announced by
him through Deputy President Percy
Thomas, in this city, Saturday night,
gave way to-day before the solicitation
of Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill
and prominent leaders of the national labor
bodies, who strongly urged the media-
tion of a board of arbitration in Chicago.

Under an agreement reached to-day be-
tween the executive committee of the
telegraphers' national organization and
the men seeking the submission of the
union grievances to arbitration, the whole
question will be taken up in Chicago on
Thursday.

Those who will attend the Chicago
council are Commissioner Neill, Presi-
dent Small, Samuel Gompers, president
of the American Federation of Labor;
Ralph Measler, chairman of the execu-
tive committee, National Civic Federa-
tion, and the members of the executive
committee of the Commercial Telegraph-
ers' Union. These are Joseph M. Sulli-
van, of New York; C. E. Hill, of Toronto;
S. J. Koenigsmann, of Pittsburgh; M. J.
Reldy, of Boston, and R. Fowler, of
Memphis.

Neill Advances Caution.
This action of New York Local No. 16
was only obtained after there had been
a vigorous initial attempt to stampede
the members into an immediate strike.
It had been the intention of the radical
men in the local to rush through an
order for a walk-out to take effect either
at midnight or noon Monday, and when
the meeting of the local was called at
2 o'clock to-day this programme was
pushed with determination.

At a moment when the radicals seemed
about to obtain a favorable vote on their
measure, James P. Archibald, secretary
of the Civic Federation, told President
Ahearn that he had just been in tele-
phone communication with Labor Com-
missioner Neill, at Washington. Neill had
urged upon him to put before the meet-
ing the facts of the forthcoming meeting
in Chicago between President Small, of
the Telegraphers, Ralph M. Eastey, of
the executive committee of the Civic Federa-
tion, and Samuel Gompers, and the officers
of the Telegraphers.

Neill had asked Archibald to warn the
New York telegraphers against taking
action before the results of the forth-
coming conference could be known.

When President Ahearn put before the
meeting the urgent plan of Commissioner
Neill there was a turn in the tide that
was carrying an immediate strike. After
speeches of a temperate character had
been made by Daniel Russell, chairman
of the local board of strategy; Herman A.
Robinson, financial secretary of the Cen-
tral Federated Union, and M. J. Reldy,
the Boston member of the executive com-
mittee of the Commercial Telegraphers'
Union, the motion delaying the strike
until the result of the Chicago conference
was known was put and carried by a
narrow margin.

Strike Seemed Certain.

The common opinion was that there
would be an immediate strike declara-
tion. The radicals had been led in leas-
by the president and executive committee
since the first outbreaks in the West, and
they were in a warlike temper. So un-
animous seemed the strike sentiment
that when the meeting was called Percy
Thomas, appointed deputy national presi-
dent for New York and the Eastern sea-
son, announced the opening address
that he was ready to endorse the senti-
ment of the majority.

Until the arrival of Archibald and the
placing of Neill's message before the as-
sembly, the younger men of the union
had the floor with fiery appeals for im-
mediate action. After Neill's assurances
of earnest endeavor of the arbitrators to
settle the strike question in Chicago were
delivered the conservative men began to
urge against hasty action.

John P. Mitchell, who was a master
workman of the Knights of Labor in New
York during the telegraphers' strike of
'88, and who at the time of the strike
in this city at that time, urged a consid-
eration of the labor commissioner's pro-
posal.

Radicals Leave Meeting.
Milan W. Russell, formerly editor of the
Telegraph Age, when that paper was a
union organ, and others of the older
men followed. Reldy, the national ex-
ecutive committeeman, made an appeal
for pacific measures, which drew down
upon him the wrath of the radicals.

He said that he was leaving for Chil-
cago, and that there, in conjunction with
other members of the national commit-
tee, he would work for the adjustment of
the telegraphers' difficulties without the
necessity of a general strike.

About the time that the sentiment be-
gan to turn, the radicals started to leave
the meeting. About twenty-five of them
came outside with disgust stamped on
their faces. One stopped at the steps
and tore up his union card with the im-
precation, "To — with all of them."

"They will be handed the same old
iron by Neill," said another. Then he
explained that if the New York men did
not strike immediately the telegraphers
who had already gone out in cities all
over the West would find themselves out
in the cold. The East was throwing the
West down, was the way he put it.

Armistice Until Friday.

In the meeting, meanwhile, Thomas J.
Dunn had offered the motion that, in
view of the plea of Labor Commissioner

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia,
Maryland, and Virginia—Fair
and somewhat warmer to-day;
to-morrow, partly cloudy; light,
variable winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.
1—Telegraphers Declare Truce.
1—Troopers Bayonet Belfast Rioters.
1—Soldiers Have Yellow Fever.
1—Jealous Maryland Husband Slays.
1—Priests Proclaim Holy War.
1—Taft Goes to Mother's Bedside.
2—Commerce Commission Scored.
2—Negroes Driven from Onancock.
5—Four Die When Launch Sinks.
7—News of Maryland and Virginia.

LOCAL.
1—Standard Oil Again Scored.
2—Bandit Terrorizes Rockville.
2—Telegraphers Aid Strikers.
2—Building Trades Strike.
3—President Grilled by Writer.
10—Sermon at Camp Good Will.
10—Federal Tests to Save Coal.
10—Minister Scores the Wealthy.

FEVER IS SPREADING

Ten Soldiers Victims of Epi-
demic at Cienfuegos.

OTHERS MAY BE INFECTED

Patients Are Members of the Hos-
pital Corps or Men Taken There
for Treatment of Other Ailments.
Rumors Still Pursuing Revolution-
ists in Santa Clara Province.

Havana, Aug. 11.—The yellow fever
among the soldiers at Cienfuegos is
spreading, until there is a small epidemic,
the cases, according to to-day's report,
reaching ten.

The authorities are much alarmed.
They are making every effort to check
the spread of the disease, and it is feared
that other soldiers may have been in-
fected. It appears that the patients are
men belonging to the hospital corps, and
others who have been taken to the hos-
pital on account of other ailments.

It thus seems clear that the infection
occurred within the hospital, which is in
the same building as the civil hospital.
While no reports have been received, it
is thought likely that there are from
thirty to forty men in the hospital, count-
ing employees, because there are 300 troops
at that station.

The rumors are still chasing revolution-
ists in the province of Santa Clara.
Following the attack of rumors yester-
day, in which one insurrectionist was killed,
the band split into two parts.

Gov. Magoon's order to get the revolu-
tionists dead or alive causes comment.
The telegraph says: "Gov. Magoon has
issued a number of good and useful or-
ders, but none other half so good and
useful as that given to the rural guards
yesterday to pursue the rebels of Camaju-
ani until they are annihilated."

MONEY AND JEWELRY GIVEN

Christian Alliance Members Grow
Enthusiastic at Camp Meeting.

Rev. Dr. Simpson Calls for Contri-
butions to Aid Foreign Mis-
sionary Work.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 11.—Cash and
pledges amounting to \$56,383, and articles
and jewelry were contributed to-day at
the Christian Alliance camp meeting, held
under the leadership of Rev. Dr. A. B.
Simpson, of New York, at the Old Orchard
Camp Grounds. The money is all for foreign
missions, with the exception of about
\$500, solicited to assist in furnishing an
Alliance school building in the South.

The largest pledge was \$10,000. There
were three of \$5,000 each, and one each of
\$6,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,200, and \$2,000.

In his missionary sermon, Dr. Simpson
accused the churches of devoting too
much attention to worldly things. He said
he labored in the ministry in New York
many years and got heart trouble trying
to lift a big church debt incurred by his
proud predecessors.

He decried the giving of libraries, in-
troduction of social reforms, and spending
money for local charities, "encouraging
Peary's dream of the north pole," and
"digging up old relics in Athens." Christians
should be devoting their money to
spreading the gospel in every land and
thus hastening the millennium.

SHOT BY BOY COMPANION.

Ten-year-old Lad Fatally Wounded
When Gun Is Discharged.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 11.—Arthur
McVey, ten years old, of Cleveland ave-
nue, is lying at the point of death in
Memorial Hospital from a bullet in his
abdomen.

McVey and another lad named Clarence
Sisco were walking through an orchard
near McVey's home, when Sisco stopped
to pick up an apple. As he did so, a rifle
he was carrying was discharged, the bullet
striking McVey.

The last jury failed to indict Sisco for
the death of a lad named Edgar Carr.
Sisco and Carr were fighting, and it was
charged that Sisco struck the Carr lad a
blow, from the effects of which he died.

DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

New Yorker Succumbs as Result of
Bite of Small Dog.

New York, Aug. 11.—John Roach died
early to-day in Bellevue Hospital of hy-
drophobia. About five weeks ago he was
bitten by a small dog he had around his
home.

He had the wound cauterized at a drug
store and thought no more about the
matter until Friday morning, when he
suffered from violent pains at the back
of his head and had difficulty in swallow-
ing. He died later in Bellevue Hospital.

A In Carte Lunch Served Daily
At Eckstein's from 12 to 5. 112 N. Y. ave.

STANDARD IS GIVEN
ANOTHER SCORINGHerbert Knox Smith Makes
Report to President.

DISCRIMINATION SHOWN

Monopoly Prices Maintained in
Noncompetitive Localities.

The Commissioner of Corporations
Charges Interests of American Con-
sumer Sacrificed for Purpose of
Securing Foreign Business—Some
Railroads Favored—Falsehood and
Deceit in Government Dealings.

The Standard Oil Company, a corpora-
tion operating under the laws of New
Jersey, with various subsidiary compa-
nies throughout the United States, has
sacrificed the interests of the American
consumer for the purpose of securing
foreign business, according to Herbert
Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corpora-
tions, in a report just submitted to Presi-
dent Roosevelt. The report deals with
Standard's "discriminations in prices."

Another charge made by Commissioner
Smith against the Standard is to the ef-
fect that it has maintained high mono-
poly prices in noncompetitive commu-
nities, thus making up losses incurred in
communities where it had to meet or cut
the prices quoted by independent com-
petitors.

Further, the Standard has practically
forced the American railroads to pay
exorbitant prices for lubricating oils,
favoring some roads to the prejudice of
others. The pet railroad of the Standard,
the Commissioner of Corporations de-
clares, is the Pennsylvania.

In vigorous English the Commissioner
of Corporations charges the Standard Oil
Company with deceit and falsehood in
its dealings with the government, and
with unfair, unjust, and unlawful meth-
ods in developing and extending its busi-
ness.

Vicious Terms Applied.
"Bogus," "brilliant," "falsity," "illegal,"
and "extortionate" are some of the terms
employed in the report.

Commissioner Smith reiterates an as-
sertion he made in a previous report that
combination in industry may, as a rule,
reduce costs and consequently prices, and
therefore benefit the consuming public.
But he denies that this is true in the
case of the Standard. In his letter trans-
mitting the report to the President, the
Commissioner says:

"The obnoxious character of the
Standard's price policy is made clear. The
Standard has repeatedly asserted that
combination, as illustrated by its own his-
tory, is a great benefit to the public.
It may readily be that in some industries
combination has had beneficial results."

"It is probable that the Standard, by
reason of its undoubtedly great efficiency,
could, had it been content with reason-
able profits, have made prices to consum-
ers lower than would have been possible
for smaller concerns, and thus have main-
tained its great proportion of the business
by wholly fair and legitimate means."

Unfair Methods Employed.
"The Standard is, however, a most con-
spicuous example of precisely the op-
posite of a combination which maintains
a substantial monopoly, not by superiority
of service and by charging reasonable
prices, but by unfair methods of de-
stroying competition; a combination
which then uses the power thus unfairly
gained to oppress the public through
wholly extortionate prices."

"It has pocketed all the advantages
of its economies instead of sharing them
with the public, and has added still fur-
ther monopoly profits by charging more
than smaller and less economical concerns
could sell for if the Standard allowed them
the chance."

"By your direction," continues the Com-
missioner of Corporations, "in view of the
proceedings of the Attorney General
against the Standard Oil Company, some
of the more detailed evidence regarding
price discrimination is at present withheld
from publication."

Disparity in Prices.
Discussing the disparity in prices of oil
in the United States and foreign markets,
Commissioner Smith says that the Ameri-
can price steadily advanced from 1897 to
1903. The New York export price ad-
vanced much less up to 1903, declining
in 1904, and the Hamburg (German) price
shows practically the same movement as
the New York export price, while the
London price shows a steady decline from
1904 to 1906, and a very important drop
during 1906.

"The course of American and foreign
prices in the last five years covered by
this report," Commissioner Smith says,
"has shown a greatly increased diver-
gence, in general the American prices
going up and the foreign prices showing
a marked decline."

Commissioner Smith shows that the ex-
cess of the price in the United States over
that received abroad varies from 10 cents
to 22 cents.

Really Significant Figures.
"The really significant figures," he says,
"are the margins of the respective prices
above costs. The deduction of the prin-
cipal elements of cost throws into proper
prominence these great differences in
prices. From the prices may, therefore,
be deducted, first, the price of crude oil,
and second, the operating expenses of
piping, refining, and marketing the oil,
which amount to about 2 cents per gal-
lon."

With these deductions, for certain desig-
nated periods, the Commissioner showed
that the average German margin was 1.66
cents, as compared with 4.65 in the United
States; the United Kingdom margin was
1.64 cents, as against 3.4 in the United
States; and other countries—Belgium,
Holland, Denmark, and the Orient—show
similar enormous disparities. Commissioner
Smith continues:

"These remarkable discriminations in
favor of foreign markets at the expense

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FINDINGS AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

"Standard Oil has sacrificed the interests of the American consumer for
the purpose of securing foreign business."
The obnoxious character of the Standard's price policy is everywhere
made clear.

"It has raised prices instead of lowering them; it has pocketed all the
advantages of its economies instead of sharing them with the public, and
has added still further monopoly profits by charging more than smaller
and less economical concerns could sell for if the Standard allowed them
the chance."

"The Standard is, however, a most conspicuous example of a combina-
tion which maintains a substantial monopoly, not by superiority of ser-
vice and by charging reasonable prices, but by unfair methods of destroy-
ing competition; a combination which then uses the power thus unfairly
gained to oppress the public through wholly extortionate prices."

"Meeting competition abroad, it has given the foreign consumer enor-
mously lower prices, and it has used the profits made at home to main-
tain its position abroad, so that the American consumer has been severely
discriminated against."

"A combination which can command the profits that the figures imply
over large areas has therefore obviously a tremendous weapon when it
enters on aggressive price-cutting against independent concerns."

"One of the most striking instances is in California, where the Stand-
ard carries oil from its great refinery, near San Francisco, several hun-
dred miles by water and rail, and sells it in Southern California for sev-
eral cents less than is charged for the same oil in San Francisco."

"There are wide differences in the prices paid by the different railroads
for the same oils. The Pennsylvania system paid less than one-half the
invoiced prices, and forty-one other roads paid the full prices."

DANCE ENDS IN DEATH PROCLAIM HOLY WAR

Morris F. Vangosen Murdered
on His Way Home.Priests Incite Moors to At-
tack All Europeans.

JEALOUSY CAUSES TRAGEDY

William Jones, Whose Wife Was
One of Belles of Party, Held on
Suspicion of Having Committed
Deed—Husband Said to Have
Threatened to Kill "Somebody."

IGNORE SHELLS OF WAR SHIPS

Fanatics Storm Casa Blanca from
Three Sides, Paying No Heed to
the Thinning of Their Ranks—Sul-
tan Warns French that Rebellion
Will Follow Landing of Troops.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Cumberland, Md., Aug. 11.—A tragedy
in which the "unwritten law" is expected
to figure occurred this morning at Han-
cock Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad, in West Virginia, opposite Han-
cock, Md.

Morris F. Vangosen, aged thirty-three,
Baltimore and Ohio night operator, was
shot and killed about 2 o'clock, within
the shadow of his boarding-house. He had
been off duty.

William Jones, aged twenty-four, a Bal-
timore and Ohio track hand, who had
married Georgia Stotler, aged fifteen,
was in jail at Berkeley Springs, charged
with the crime. Jones' child-
wife is noted for her corpulence, being
short of stature and weighing over 200
pounds. Jealousy was behind the shoot-
ing, although Vangosen may have been
the victim of mistaken identity.

Jones and his wife had been at a dance,
as was Tilden Barnes, a Baltimore and
Ohio trackman, who accompanied Jones
and his wife on their way home. Vango-
sen, with a number of friends, had
preceded them. At the dance Vangosen
had talked with Mrs. Jones. The hus-
band was highly incensed over something,
and talked about having killed one man,
and he would add another victim. It is
believed he felt murderous toward Vango-
sen.

Gets His Shotgun.

Tilden Barnes succeeded in inducing
Mrs. Jones to accompany him to the
home of George Brubaker after a bitter
quarrel with Jones. Jones hurried to his
home, a short distance away, for his
shotgun. As he was returning, ostensi-
bly to shoot Barnes, Vangosen passed
him on his way home.

This morning the dead body of Vango-
sen was found over the embankment.
There was a shotgun wound in the right
breast. Nearby was an empty shell that
fitted in Jones' gun.

The authorities say they have positive
evidence of the guilt of Jones, and it is
believed that he will plead the unwritten
law in extenuation, and that he did not
intend to shoot Vangosen, but Barnes.

Vangosen was unmarried. In his clothes
were found \$32 in cash and a fine gold
watch. It is thought that Jones had an
ugly feeling toward both Vangosen and
Barnes, and while he sought Barnes he
happened to run into Vangosen first and
killed him.

DIVES INTO SHALLOW WATER.

Young Artist Narrowly Escapes
Death in Peculiar Accident.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 11.—In
the presence of a large crowd which was
unable to render any assistance, Herbert
Sauer, of New York, a young artist, em-
ployed on the New York Herald, narrowly
escaped death this morning by diving in
shallow water. Had it not been for his
friend, Frank Hart, of 301 West 111th
street, New York, he probably would have
drowned.

Sauer was trying the "soldier" dive
from a high piling at Austin's Pavilion,
holding his arms at his side, when he
struck his head on the bottom with terri-
ble force.

On rising to the surface he was almost
entirely helpless, but with sufficient
strength to call for help. His companion,
who was also in the water, seized him
and carried him ashore, where Dr. Van
Mater, who responded to a hurry call,
found the young man suffering from con-
cussion of the brain and a badly wrench-
ed neck.

Sauer was dazed and helpless for sev-
eral hours. He was removed to a hotel
and at a late hour the doctor believed
that no serious complications would fol-
low.

STONE TIED TO HIS NECK.

Body of Aged Man Is Found Floating
in Indiana Lake.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 11.—With a fifteen-
pound stone tied to his neck by means
of a handkerchief, Conrad Neuh,
aged fifty-five, of Anderson, was found
to-night floating in Eagle Lake, at Wi-
nona. The position of the body, in a
secluded spot known as Buttermill Bay,
leads to the suspicion that murder may
have been done. The body had been in
the water from five to ten days.

Protection for Your Silverware.
The fire and burglar proof vaults of Union
Trust Co., 145 F. st., offer exceptional
storage facilities for silver-ware. Wagon
call upon request. No charge for storage.

SWIM THIRTEEN MILES.

Six Members of Life-Saving Corps
Survive Long Contest.

New York, Aug. 11.—Six swimmers of
the United States Volunteer Life-Saving
Corps survived the annual endurance
swim of the corps to-day, from the
Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island.

Behind the six, and along the shore, or
in their attendant rowboats, were twelve
others, who had fallen by the wayside
at one point or another of the long grind.

The course followed is estimated to
have a distance of a little over thirteen
miles. The six men who completed the
distance were J. Hack and J. Bennett, of
the Fort Washington Point institution of
the corps; McIntosh, of the West Ninety-
ninth street station; L. F. B. Levy, of
the Ashbury Park station; A. Burgtorf, of
the City Island station, and R. T. Rade-
macher, of the Hoboken station.

SCHOOL FOR TELEGRAPHERS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Proposes to
Train Young Men.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 11.—Through
the efforts of Superintendent Cooper,
of the Bedford division of the Penn-
sylvania Railroad, which ends at Cum-
berland, a school of telegraphy will be
opened by the Pennsylvania Railroad at
Bedford. The school will be under the
charge of J. B. Fisher, of Philadelphia,
superintendent of telegraph of the Penn-
sylvania Railroad. J. F. Cessna, the
present operator and agent at Mount
Dallas, will be the instructor.

The purpose is to train young men in
telegraphy and agency work, and fit them
for railroad positions. A small fee will
be charged, and positions guaranteed to
qualified graduates of the school. This
is the first school of the kind to be op-
erated by the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The Erie Railroad has a similar school
in operation at Elmira, N. Y.

LAD DROWNS FROM RAFT.

Member of Summer Colony at Monti-
cello, N. Y., Unable to Swim.

Monticello, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John Weir,
aged eighteen years, who was a member
of the summer colony at St. Joseph's,
near Monticello, was drowned this morn-
ing. With two companions, young Weir
went bathing in St. Joseph's Lake. They
were floating about on a raft, when the
Weir boy fell off. He could not swim,
and when his boy companions tried to
rescue him, carried them both to the
bottom. They succeeded in breaking
away.

The water was only eight feet deep
where the drowning occurred, but it re-
quired almost an hour to recover the
body.

GOES TO PROBE CORPORATIONS.

C. M. Schindler, of Washington, on
Secret Mission in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—C. M. Schindler, of
the Bureau of Corporations at Wash-
ington, is in Chicago, investigating cor-
poration conditions of the Middle West.

"I am not here in the interest of the
government regarding the telegraphers'
strike," he said to-day at the Victoria
Hotel, where he is stopping. "I will be
in the West for several weeks."

He refused to commit himself as to
whether or not he is in the city to in-
vestigate the Standard Oil.

HASTENS TO MOTHER'S SIDE

Secretary of War Taft on Way to
Millbury, Mass.

Physician Denies Consequent Rumor
That Aged Woman's Condition
Has Become Alarming.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 11.—Horace D.
Taft, who has returned from Long Is-
land, and is with his mother, Mrs. Louise
M. Taft, who is in a critical condition
at the Lorrey mansion, in Millbury, to-
day received a wire from his brother,
Secretary of War Taft, that he would ar-
rive in Millbury about 9 o'clock in the
morning.

He is hurrying to his mother's side.
The wire was sent from Lake Pontiac,
Quebec. The receipt of the wire caused
a report to circulate that Mrs. Taft's
condition had become alarming. Dr. C.
A. Church, the attending physician, said
to-night:

"Mrs. Taft is holding her own. There
has been no sign of improvement during
the day, nor has there been even the
slightest relapse. Her condition remains
the same since a relapse early last week.
I am hoping that an operation will not
be necessary."

Dr. Homer Gage, a specialist, has again
been called in consultation. About a
month ago Secretary Taft visited his
mother, and consequent upon the excite-
ment caused by his visit inflammation of
the gall bladder developed, which is ser-
ious in her case because of her advanced
age.

WAR ON TRAMP NUISANCE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Asks Co-op-
eration of Police Magistrates.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—The Pennsylvania
Railroad has set on foot a war against
the tramp, and is sending out circulars
to all magistrates in territory touched
by the Pennsylvania asking that when a
tramp be caught train-riding and brought
before them he be dealt with harshly.

The fight, yesterday with a nitroglycer-
in bottle as a weapon waged against
two train crews, and the fearful explo-
sion resulting at Ridgeway, Pa., has
caused the railroad people to take this
move, and they are also appealing to dif-
ferent police heads of the country to
work with magistrates and inspect rail-
road tramps in hopes that they find in
them much-wanted crooks.

The railroad sets forth that most of the
safe-blowers of the country now travel
on freight trains because it is safer,
and there is little danger of them being
punished or discovered by the different
magistrates before whom they are
brought. That the tramp at Ridgeway,
whose exploding nitroglycerin put five
men, besides himself, in the hospital, was
a burglar has been fully established.

\$8.00 Week-end Excursions
Baltimore and Ohio to Atlantic seaboard
resorts. Every Friday and Saturday.
Turning until 11 a. m. on Friday inclusive.
Consult agents for particulars.

TROOPERS BAYONET
BELFAST STRIKERSRioting Is Most Serious of
the Present Trouble.

INFANTRY IS WORSTED